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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/530,186

04/04/2005

Kazuhiro Saito

074129-0519

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22428

7590

05/02/2006

FOLEY AND LARDNER LLP
SUITE 500
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WASHINGTON, DC 20007

EXAMINER

TELLER, ROY R

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1654

DATE MAILED: 05/02/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/530,186

Applicant(s)

SAITO ET AL.

Examiner

Roy Teller

Art Unit

1654

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 04 April 2005.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 16-29 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 16-29 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 2/05.
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

Art Unit: 1654

DETAILED ACTION

This office action is in response to the preliminary amendments, received 4/4/05. Claims 1-15 are canceled.

Claims 16-29 are pending.

Information Disclosure Statement

The information disclosure statement, received 3/12/05, is acknowledged. A signed copy is enclosed hereto.

Claim Objections

Claims 17 and 18 are objected to because of the following informalities: Formula containing a peptide lacks SEQ ID NO. Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Art Unit: 1654

Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 16 recites a sustained release preparation which gradually releases for a “long term” and a “short term”. This is vague and indefinite as to the length of the envisioned long term and short term use of the preparation.

All other claims depend directly or indirectly from the rejected claim and are, therefore, also rejected under 35 USC 112, second paragraph.

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Art Unit: 1654

Claims 16-29 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 7, 19, 20, 23, and 27 of copending Application No.10/498,215. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the sustained release composition contains the same lactic acid polymer molecular weight averages, same peptide equivalent and is used to prevent or treat the same diseases .

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 16-29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Okada et al (USPN 6,113,943) in view of Hutchinson (USPN 5,889,110).

The instant invention is drawn to a sustained release preparation comprising a combination of first microcapsules which release a GnRH agonist (or LHRH) for a long term and second microcapsules which release a GnRH agonist (or LHRH) for a short term.

Such compounds having GnRH activity include, specifically, leuporelin, buserelin and goserelin, see, i.e, for example, specification, page 2, lines 2-4.

Okada teaches a sustained release preparation comprising a polymer of lactic acid having an average molecular weight of about 25,000 to about 60,000 and a physiologically active peptide, wherein the peptide is leuporelin, leuporelin acetate, buserelin or goserelin, and which releases the physiologically active substance over a period of at least five months, see, ie., abstract, column 1-2, claims 1 and 11. Okada discloses when the physiologically active substance is leuporelin or leuporelin acetate, a sustained release preparation is useful for diseases such as prostatic cancer and breast cancer, see, i.e., for example, column 20.

Okada does not teach a short term use of the sustained release preparation.

Hutchinson teaches extended release pharmaceutical compositions, which suitable pharmacologically active peptides such as LHRH, leuporelin, buserelin, and goserelin, see, i.e., for example, abstract, column 2, claim 4 and 14, . Hutchinson discloses experiments for the release of goserelin over relatively short periods of time of 5-7 weeks, see, i.e., for example, column 26. Huttchinson teaches a lactide/glycolide co-polymer having a weight average molecular weight of about 15,000 Da, see, i.e., for example, column 30.

Based upon the beneficial overall teachings provided by Okada with respect to Hutchinson , Hutchinson discloses similar formulations can be manufactured using, in place of goserelin, either leuporelin or buserelin and continuous release over a relatively long period of time of up to 6 months, see, i.e, for example column 25 and 22. Okada discloses the dose of the sustained release preparation per administration for one month in terms of a physiologically active range, see, i.e, for example, column 20.

Art Unit: 1654

From the teachings of the references, it is apparent that one of ordinary skill in the art would have had a reasonable expectation of success in producing the claimed invention.

Therefore, the invention as a whole was *prima facie* obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made, as evidenced by the references, especially in the absence of evidence to the contrary.

Conclusion

All claims are rejected.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Roy Teller whose telephone number is 571-272-0971. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday from 5:30 am to 2:00 pm..

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Bruce Campell, can be reached on 571-272-0974. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Application/Control Number: 10/530,186

Page 7

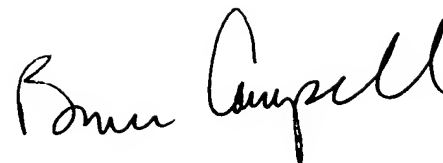
Art Unit: 1654

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4/27/06

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A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Bruce Campell". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

BRUCE R. CAMPELL, PH.D
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 1600